

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL  
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CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A RISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy

state of the Nervous or Vital System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which

have been achieved by this and a wonderful stimulant

in the treatment of the mysterious power of Galvanism.

Magnificent

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its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering

beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of

its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the en-

joyment of health and happiness.

**Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt**

Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians

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valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is a most

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sure that the projector to extend the knowledge of

its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering

beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of

its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the en-

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**GENERAL DERTITY**

from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the

weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fits,

Cramp, Rheumatism, acute or chronic, Epilepsy, Lun-

atic, Paralysis, Palsy, Indigestion.

**DYSPEPSIA,**

Terrene, Sighs of Saints, Pains of the Heart,

Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

**Liver Complaint,**

Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curva-

tude of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all

**NERVOUS DISEASES**

arises from one simple cause—

**A derangement of the Nervous System.**

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nerve system, while under the strengthening, life-giving, vital-

izing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease,

and the patient is restored to blood and vigor, solely by

the outward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC

BELT.

The peculiarities and great benefits of Christie's Gal-

vanic Magnetic curatives, consist in the fact that they

are due by outward application, instead of the

usual mode of dredging and purgative, the patient still

experiencing a state under the infliction

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

a power possessed by no other remedial agent except

**GALVANISM.**

Since their introduction into the United States, more than

**30,000 PERSONS,**

including children, and babies of all classes, have been

recipients of their benefits. To illustrate its use—sup-

pose the case of a person afflicted with that base of civ-

ilization—DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, the stimulants

are applied to the nerves and muscles, but when the

patient can do nothing but move

Caution— Beware of spurious imitations.

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100 lbs prime N. O. Sugar;

100 lbs prime Cane Sugar;

50 barrels Plantation Molasses;

10 barrels "Poka" Syrup;

50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio)

100 lbs prime Corn Meal;

1 pipe Dark Brandy;

3 barrels Common Brandy;

2 barrels "Native" Wine;

50 barrels Rectified Whisky;

50 barrels "Sweet" Whisky;

200 boxes Star Candles;

100 boxes Mould Candles;

3 tapers Rice;

60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted

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100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes);

1000 eggs Nails;

With many other articles not mentioned. For sale

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**FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**

REPECTABLY informs his friends and clients,

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**TAILORING BUSINESS** on Main Street, in the shop formerly

occupied by Wm. Mathews, Wm. Bridges, and more

recently by W. C. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store,

and in the most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict con-

formity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849-191

**CHINESE.**—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store

and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

IMITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries,

Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing; and

Celing and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, and

Composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

tion.

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Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal

terms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849-3m

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ted by legislative enactments—may be, guard this mode of representation, represent fairly that power, and constitute it the basis of representation, and when you have done that, you have adhered to the true principle upon which representation should be based. Any departure from it is a departure from the true philosophy of our system of government.

Mr. HARDIN. A great part of the argument of the gentleman from Henderson and the gentleman from Louisville consists in the supposed difficulties of ascertaining the number of qualified voters on the part of the individual who takes the census. Are not the gentlemen aware, that as the law now stands, he is required to take the number of qualified voters? Any man who chooses to see spirits, can see them. Gentlemen can conjure up difficulties where none exist. The assessor or commissioner is now not only required to ascertain who are entitled to vote and who are not, but he is also required to ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years; and the United States marshal is required to ascertain the number of individuals between the ages of ten and fifteen, and so on to one hundred. I understand the force of the gentleman's argument very well. You are, says he, only to take those who are inhabitants of a county or a city. That is the very thing I want to guard against. I want the population which is to be the basis of representation, to have precisely the same qualifications that voters have in regard to naturalization, and not swell your representation by taking in persons who are not citizens. It is upon this point that we are at issue. The gentleman assigns one set of reasons and I another. He says it is impossible to take into the enumeration women and children under the age of twenty one years. I say there is no difficulty whatever in doing so.

My friend who was last up, says it should be confined to the voting population because they are the only persons who have the power to act in relation to the measures of government. Well, sir, I take the whole population. Suppose the whole population in a county is sufficient to entitle it to a representative in the house, and the voting population is not sufficient. Take the county of Larue, she has about two thirds of the ratio for a representative. And in the course of two years, if the river countries should increase as they have done, and the interior stock raising countries should not increase in the same proportion, Larue will fall below two thirds; but if you take in the women and children, Larue will be entitled to a representative. Take Hardin county, and at the end of two years, she will hardly have enough for one representative and two thirds over; but if you take in women and children, she will have a number amply sufficient for two without any controversy. The voters in Hardin county are 2,367, the children between five and sixteen years of age are 3,308—a difference of about 1000. The gentlemen can see exactly what I am driving at. It is that the interior counties will be cut off from their due share of representation, if you take the voting population as the basis of representation; whereas they will be entitled to their proper share if you include women and children; and as to the difficulty of enumerating them, there is none whatever.

As to the argument of the gentleman from Henderson. He says there is a constant crowd of population pouring into the cities. I know there is; but there is a larger proportion of men than of women and children. Why is it so? Because men go there for business purposes. Examine the commissioners' books all over the United States, beginning at Massachusetts and going to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and you will see that the numbers of the two classes of population, male and female, in city and country, approximate much nearer between the ages of twenty and forty, than at any other age. Take any age below twenty and above forty, and you will find a wide difference in the population. What does this prove? It proves that there is less difference between the voters and the whole population in the towns and cities than there is in the country.

The gentleman from Bourbon advanced, I presume without much reflection, a proposition which I hope he will retract. That women and children have no right to petition. They are the very class of population that are entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. CLARK. I did not intend to assert that they have not that right.

Mr. HARDIN. That is what I supposed. I know my friend from Louisville, wants to get in men, women and children who are not citizens, and if his amendment should be adopted, he will get in hundreds and thousands who are not citizens, who are not Americans, and who may, perhaps, not have been in the country many days. I want to exclude them, unless they have been here two years. The gentleman says, we should protect the foreign population. Well, sir, I shall vote for making the native population and the naturalized aliens the basis of representation.

Mr. MITCHELL. It seems to me, the whole scope of the gentleman's argument goes to show that what has been presented here as the basis of representation, is not in fact, such a basis. The principle, if there be any principle, that is embodied in this resolution, is designed not to fix what I regard as the basis of representation, but to establish the means of distributing political power throughout the state. It amounts to nothing more than that, a means for the distribution of political power throughout the state; and we shall not at length compelled, in establishing representative responsibility, to fall back upon the true basis of representation, which is political numbers. In the federal constitution, population is assumed, for what purpose? Not as I conceive, to fix the basis of representation; but to give to each state the measure of its political power. I apprehend that federal numbers assign, by our national compact, the measure of political power to each state, and that the state itself afterwards fixes the basis of representation. This results from compromise and necessity in some of the states where the right of suffrage is restricted, in others it is more extended; hence the necessity for adopting the plan which is laid down in the federal constitution; which amounts to nothing more than a distribution of political power among the states, and the state afterwards fixes the basis of representation.

Now, I want to see how many of the talented gentlemen of this body—to whom we have been accustomed to look up, as examples for our imitation, in point of consistency—will, within twenty-four hours, change their minds, and vote against a proposition which they were once in favor of. What does it matter, when the representation shall fall, so long as the result must be that representation will be equal, in proportion to numbers. If it be now in order, I will move the previous question.

Mr. CLARKE. I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion for the previous question for a moment, and I will renew it if he desires that I shall do so.

Mr. GHOLSON. Certainly, I withdraw it. Mr. CLARKE. I had supposed, after the debate which took place yesterday, and after the vote that was taken, that the principle had been settled, that the description of population referred to in the resolution I had the honor to submit, should form the basis of representation. I suppose the principle had been settled, and permanently settled, by that vote. I should not trouble the convention, however, with any remarks, were it not for the fact, that the gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson) has presented an argument here, based upon a calculation, that he does not suppose that gentlemen wish to give her any more political power than she already has. Now, sir, I must confess that I was greatly surprised indeed, when the gentleman resorted to such an argument. He has been the bold, fearless champion of the rights of Louisville, in all that has been done to affect her, in any wise, since we have been here; and I now venture to say that if he were directly asked if he voted for the resolution because it was to injuriously affect Louisville, he would not own it—indeed I know that he did not—that he could not have been influenced by any such considerations, after the unlimited and unqualified advocacy of equal rights to all, in which he indulged a day or two since. No sir, no. But then there are perhaps gentlemen upon this floor who were influenced by such motives, and who the gentleman may think will reverse their steps whenever it is ascertained that Louisville is to be benefited by their course. How far the remarks alluded to were intended or expected to influence such gentlemen, the author of them is better aware than myself. I have not been able though to increase the strength of Louisville by the establishment of the basis proposed. I do not believe that it will be increased.

That the mountains are to be benefited by it, however, no one doubts. For sir, let the residue of the state outstrip us as far as may be in every other sort of prosperity, thank God we stand unrivaled in the number, the beauty, and (equal opportunities afforded,) the intelligence of our children.

If the proposition under discussion should be carried, the county of Knox will not only have the full ratio entitling her to a separate representative, but a large overplus. The same advantage will accrue to Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, and Floyd, and perhaps Clay. And if the increase of the population of the mountain counties increases as much faster for the next ten years, as it has for the last ten, over the counties of the interior, every mountain county will have a separate member upon the floor of the house of representatives. And when such shall be the case, does any gentleman suppose that because the mountain representative has the interests of the rising generation in his hands, particularly that he will occupy a less interesting, important,

politic, a more potential voice than the man who has none of these interests connected with him. If on the other hand it is right that every free man who is entitled to vote should have an equal voice, then sir, there is none of this immediate representation which this new basis would seem to contemplate. I take it, sir, that this is nothing more than a provision for the distribution of political power—it is not a basis of representation. I was opposed to the resolution, and I am also opposed to this amendment.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President: The amendment just offered by my friend from the city of Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) involves an interesting and an exceedingly important principle—no less than the true basis of a free representative government. I have given no vote since I have occupied a seat upon this floor, that has not for its object the promotion of the interest, the welfare, and happiness of the greatest possible number of my fellow citizens. The maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number," has never been lost sight of in any vote I have given—any speech I have made, or in any act I have performed.

I have been voting for, and uncompromisingly advocating, for the last five or six days, the extension of equal, political, and representative rights and privileges to all the citizens of every portion of the state, regardless of partisan or local considerations; permitting my love of equality and my devotion to principle alone to govern my action. And when the convention on yesterday determined, by an overwhelming majority, to regard nothing but numbers in the distribution of political representative rights, I supposed that the same high and elevated considerations were influencing every other delegate upon this floor.

The resolution of the delegate from Simpson (Mr. Clarke,) which this convention adopted yesterday morning almost without a dissenting voice, asserts that the free white inhabitants in the state shall constitute the basis of representation in both branches of the legislature. The amendment now pending reiterates the same great principle, and nothing more or less. We yesterday declared, in the most solemn manner—no one seriously objecting that I remember—that such should be the basis. This morning we are about to reverse the decision of yesterday, and declare that representation shall be founded upon the number of qualified voters, and not the number of free inhabitants in the state.

The resolution was presented yesterday, and its inherent merits were so manifest to all, that few of us failed to give it our support. The pilots of gentlemen during the past night, suggested I suppose, a different policy; and we find this morning the friends of the measure yesterday, most boisterous in its denunciation. It is not for me to say, why this change? Gentlemen have sufficient reasons, I doubt not. I trust, however, that a bare suggestion, that figures may have been resorted to by them, and that a mathematical demonstration, that certain localities were to be shorn of a portion of their political privileges, may have had a tendency to overcome their preconceived predilections for the intrinsic merits of the proposition, will not be unduly received. Sir, when an attempt was made recently to deprive the counties bordering on the Ohio river of their just rights in the administration of the government of Kentucky hereafter, I did not stop to enquire what effect the injustice attempted would have upon my particular locality; I only looked at the great principle of equal representation which was sought to be violated, and I determined, at every hazard, to do all I could to prevent its consummation. We succeeded—and now, let us adopt what basis we may, there are no invidious distinctions to be drawn between the rights of the citizen living upon the green banks of the beautiful Ohio, and the citizen of the interior. This is all as it should be. But sir, I desire to regard other interests than those of the qualified voters, in fixing the basis of representation. The widows, orphans, mothers, and children of this commonwealth, in my estimation, have equal claims upon our attention. Where ever a woman or a child is found, protection is required. The truth is, the children of Kentucky have a greater interest in what we do, and what the legislature may do, than themselves. The object of education is to acquire as much of the attention of our legislatures for many years past, and no subject is more likely to attract the attention of this convention, or will have higher claims upon those who are destined to fill our legislative halls under the new constitution, than that of the education of our children. I have occasionally had the honor to represent my county, and as a public man, I have always been prepared to meet my responsibility. The gentleman need not give himself any uneasiness on my account, for I do not fear that my county will be deprived of her two representatives. I have no such apprehension. And if I had, I would not permit any consideration of that kind to induce me to depart from an established principle—a principle sanctioned by time and experience.

Mr. McHENRY. I voted yesterday for the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson, though my intention was originally, to vote for no abstract proposition whatever; and subsequent reflection has confirmed me in my first determination. I believe that vote was wrong. The people have not complained of the present basis of representation, and I think it is better to let the present system remain, than to adopt another that might operate unequally, and detrimentally to some portions of the state; and which might create many enemies to the new constitution. I have not arrived at this conclusion, from any calculation by figures, as the gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson) has suggested, in regard to the effect it may have upon my county. The senior gentleman from Nelson has taken occasion to refer to my county and to present the fact, that it has a larger proportion of children than other counties. That may be true; and I am glad if it is so. But I shall allow no such consideration to influence me here. For more than half a century, the voting population has constituted the basis of representation; and there has been no dissatisfaction expressed on the part of the people—they have not demanded a change in this respect—but I have seen a disposition on the part of delegates to go beyond the public demands, in reference to the effect in the constitution of Kentucky. I have occasionally had the honor to represent my county, and as a public man, I have always been prepared to meet my responsibility. The gentleman need not give himself any uneasiness on my account, for I do not fear that my county will be deprived of her two representatives. I have no such apprehension. And if I had, I would not permit any consideration of that kind to induce me to depart from an established principle—a principle sanctioned by time and experience.

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Now, sir, allow me to assume a fact. If it be assumed here that Louisville has a population of fifty thousand, I assume that the state has a

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**KENTUCKY**  
Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY., TUESDAY.

**FACULTY.**

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy, etc.; DR. J. D. DEBOW, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. L. LINCOLN, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Ecclesiastical and Ancient History.

CAPT. K. G. BERNWILL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAM'L. P. ADAMS, Adjutant.

J. D. DUNN, M. D., Surgeon.

**LOCATION.**—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

**ADMISSION.**—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactory passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

**ADVANTAGES.**—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character.

With the Military and Civil Engineering, the Cadets fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the conduct of war, the art of fortification, the duties of officers and men; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

**LAW DEPARTMENT,**

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to the proper training of every good citizen, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice.

The course will be composed of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interfere with the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

**Payable half yearly, in advance.**

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and

Washing, per Collegiate year, \$160 00

Do. (Preparatory Department), 130 00

French and Spanish Languages, extra, each, 10 00

For particular information address the under

signed, at Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky.

F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849.—8ds

**Female Eclectic Institute,**

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 21st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, the number of pupils have already arrived, a few places may be had.

**TERMS.**

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—Drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water colors, in a simple and ornamental style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and every description; the use of a library of most rare and valuable books, maps, globes, and diagrams, astronomical plans, etc., and a *most superb* apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., **one hundred dollars, per session of five months, in advance.**

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Piano and of a Melodeon—**thirty dollars per session.**

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of **one dollar per session.**

The academic year consists of **FOURTY FOUR weeks**, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

**FORTY young ladies will be admitted.** To these the personal and parochial attention of the principals and their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M., & C. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849.—871-68m

**HYDRAULIC CEMENT.**

KEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Kentucky, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO**, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of **WINE**, **SHIRTS**, **STOVES**, **IRON**, **WARE**, **WORK**, equal to any in the United States.

A splendid and large variety of **House Furnishing Goods**, Dusters, Windovs and Willow Ware, &c., &c. always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

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For the last few years we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight and insurance.

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